

City Hospital Is Victim of Housing Ring

Lockwood Inquiry Shows Contract Manipulation Jumped the Price From \$219,000 to \$663,000

3 More Combines Smashed by Probe

Frank S. Hanley, Alleged Hettrick Rival, Announces Dissolution

The city government again was revealed as the victim of scheming contractors in testimony before the Lockwood committee on housing yesterday. As the result of a manipulation incident to an abandoned contract, the Department of Charities is paying \$663,000 to complete the Cumberland Street Hospital in Brooklyn, for which the full original contract price was \$219,000 and which was 65 per cent finished when the contract was abandoned. The cost of the uncompleted 35 per cent of the hospital, for which the city has been forced to pay \$663,000, was originally estimated at \$219,000.

Three Combines Smashed

The Federal authorities fared somewhat better, having been able to circumvent the collusive bidding operations of the now famous John T. Hettrick "code of practice" plumbing ring and have its work done on a naval barracks in Brooklyn during war time at a reasonable figure. Efforts by the naval authorities to have the plumbing ring prosecuted in the United States Court here, however, were fruitless, according to the testimony of witnesses.

The committee added the smashing of another group of combines to its list yesterday when it was told by Frank S. Hanley that the three big combines with which he has been affiliated would dissolve at once, as he was convinced that the city would not pay for the work done by them. Hanley, who had an office at 261 Broadway, was declared by Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel to the Lockwood committee, to make Hettrick look like a "piker."

Hanley yesterday said that he would withdraw from the National Committee of Confederate Supply Associations and the Greater New York Association of Jobbers in Plumbing and Steam Fitting and would resign from the immediate abandonment of both these bodies. It was stipulated that the Eastern Supply Association might consider him as a credit bureau.

Further light on the hand-in-glove operations of the Master Plumbers' Association and the Journeymen Plumbers' Union in the city was revealed in the story of the efforts of a Cleveland firm to get a cheaper washbowl into houses here.

Hague and Gillen Defeated For Mayor, Trailing Tickets

Former's Slate, However, Carries Jersey City, and A. Harry Moore Probably Will Direct Government; Two High Men in Newark Race Reject Job

Election of City Commissioners in New Jersey yesterday resulted in a victory for the Hague ticket in Jersey City, but the complete vote, as reported by the police, found Frank Hague, Democrat, running fourth on his ticket. All indications were that A. Harry Moore, Democrat, has received the greatest number of votes.

Incomplete returns on the election in Newark placed Mayor Gillen fifth on his ticket. Irrespective of who wins fifth place on the commission, there promises to be an interesting fight for the office of Mayor. It hardly seems possible that Gillen will continue in that office.

The office of Mayor usually goes to high man on the ticket. But Director of Public Improvements Thomas L. Raymond, running high man on the ticket, does not want to be Mayor. He has repeatedly said that he wishes to continue in his present office and carry on the work of the development of the port of Newark.

William J. Brennan, the second high man on the ticket, is likewise opposed to taking the office of Mayor. He is at present Director of Public Safety. If both these men remain steadfast in their views after the complete returns are in, one of the other remaining three will become Mayor. The complete vote in Jersey City, according to the police figures, gives Moore, 63,177; Bentley, 59,224; Fagen, 55,182; Hague, 55,124, and Gannon, 54,618.

The vote in Newark, with the nine districts missing, is: Raymond, 47,998; Brennan, 39,192; (Continued on page nine)

Marine Tie-Up Breaking Down On Both Sides

Three Unions Yield and 3 Ship Lines Accede to Men; Benson Takes Boat From Company That Quit Fight

Inquiry Asked of Congress

Both sides in the nation-wide shipping strike scored minor victories yesterday through desertion of members. Reports from Mobile, Ala., said that the local branch of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association had voted to accept the terms laid down by the United States Shipping Board for the settlement of the wage controversy. Similar advice from Pensacola reported the members in those cities had also voted to accept the terms. Galveston's branch voted to accept on Monday.

Winthrop L. Marvin, vice president and secretary of the American Steamship Owners' Association, admitted that the China Mail Steamship Company of San Francisco, the Panhandle and Occidental line of Jacksonville, Fla., and the Eastern Steamship Company of Boston, all members of the owners' association, had accepted the union's terms, and signed agreements for one year.

The U. S. Shipping Board yesterday took the steamer Colin H. Livingston away from the United States Transport Company and assigned it to the Pacific Steamship Company. This action is the result of an agreement made with the unions by the U. S. Transport Company, a subsidiary of Charles W. Morse Company.

1,000 Riot at Baltimore and a Vessel Is Partly Burned at Pier in Night

Serious rioting broke out again in Baltimore yesterday when more than a thousand strikers stormed the Custom House in an effort to get at a party of negro strikebreakers who had fled there for protection. Many of the negroes were beaten before the arrival of the police. The latter drove the strikers away with drawn pistols.

The steamer Persian, of the Merchants and Miners Line, was partly burned at her pier last night, presumably by rioters.

Boston reported yesterday that efforts of striking pickets to remove crews from vessels in port had failed. The towboat companies have succeeded in getting crews for the harbor tugs, which are now in operation again.

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Proof Found That Reds Incite Irish Disorders

Telegram to Litvinoff Appeals for 50,000 Pounds for 'Germ' Cell in Dublin

LONDON, May 11.—A dispatch to The London Times from Helsingfors says it has been learned that a telegram was sent to Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Soviet Chief of Legations abroad, March 29, which establishes "the existence of a Bolshevik organization in Dublin engaged in fomenting the Irish republican movement." This telegram, according to the correspondent, said, "it is of the greatest importance that the 'germ cell' in Dublin should get 50,000 pounds through Krassin." (Krassin is the Soviet Minister of Trade and Commerce.)

The correspondent said that the telegram was signed "Komintern," but the identity of the signer is not clear. The dispatch says the term "germ cell" is applied in Bolshevik official communications to Bolshevik organizations in foreign countries.

Dean Resigns as Students At Miami Rebel at "Insults"

students who legally and honorably were during the college year.

It was officially announced today by President Hughes that Dr. Young's resignation as junior dean will be taken over by Dr. Edgar Ewing Brandon, expected to be the senior college, and it is expected that Dr. W. E. Anderson, of the department of mathematics, will take over Dr. Young's classes.

Another point gained by the student body is the reinstatement of J. W. Fetherline, of Greenfield, who was expelled to attend gymnasium classes despite the fact that a physician had certified that the young man's physical condition would not permit of his taking strenuous exercises.

Young Fetherline today presented the third certificate from physicians. It was favorably acted upon by the university physician and President Hughes reinstated Fetherline, who was at the same time excusing him from gym work.

With the accomplishment of these things the student committee of forty-eight met this afternoon and disbanded. Not, however, before taking action expressing the fullest confidence in President Hughes.

Reichstag Votes to Pay in Full; Dr. Wirth Heads New Cabinet; Poles Plan Silesian Republic

No Demonstration Made in Chamber as Decisive Action Is Taken; Ballot Stands 221 to 175

Socialists Add 80 Votes to Coalition

Government Is Assured of Ample Majority to Carry Out Reparations Plan

By Joseph Shaplen

By Wireless to The Tribune
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BERLIN, May 10.—The Reichstag, meeting in special session to-night, approved the decision of the new Cabinet, under Dr. Julius Wirth, Centrist leader, to yield to the Allied ultimatum. Dr. Wirth, who succeeded this afternoon in forming a ministry in which he will act as Chancellor and also temporarily as Foreign Minister, carried before the Reichstag the agreement of members of his Cabinet that Germany must accede to the Allied demands for payment of a war bill of \$33,750,000,000, the trial of war criminals and complete disarmament of Germany. The Reichstag by a majority vote endorsed the decision.

The new ministry is a coalition representing the Democratic, Centrist and Majority Socialist parties. These parties have 222 votes out of a total of 460 votes in the Reichstag, and as the Independent Socialists, who have 80 seats, also approve of yielding to the Allied demands, the new Cabinet has a safe majority in support of its leading policy.

Party Leaders Join Majority

Several members of other parties which, as a whole, have denounced the Allied ultimatum, have fallen in line behind the Wirth government's decision. Notable among these are Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Dr. von Raumer, ex-Minister of Finance, who are the leaders of the monarchistic German People's party, which voted by a large majority against according to the Allied demands. Dr. Stresemann's insistence that Germany must accept the London terms and save the Ruhr cost him the chairmanship of the party.

Party caucuses continued all day today, with political leaders finding a tendency to break away from party lines. When the Reichstag went into session to-night it was apparent even before the vote to endorse the Chancellor's policy was taken that enough members were individually in favor of yielding to the Allies to confirm the Cabinet's decision, regardless of the stand taken by party leaders.

President Ebert conferred at length with party leaders, including Dr. Wirth, Dr. Schuler, leader of the Democrats; Herman Mueller, of the Majority Socialist party; Herr Trimborn, of the Centrist party; Paul Loebe, President of the Reichstag, and others.

Cabinet a Make-shift

Although by the formation of the Wirth coalition the monarchists are shut completely out of the government, it was suggested this afternoon that the new coalition might prove to be only a make-shift. It would be followed, as soon as the reparations crisis has passed, by a reconstructed ministry in which the German People's party would be represented. The possibility in view of that party's flat rejection of the Allied ultimatum and the reiteration by the Majority Socialists that they will never take part in a Cabinet in which the People's party is represented, cannot now be determined.

The political chaos through which Germany has been passing finds a parallel in the situation at Weimar prior to the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, when it was found almost impossible to find a Cabinet which would agree to sign and execute the terms required, although a majority of the nation was then, as now, apparently in favor of submission.

BERLIN, May 10 (By The Associated Press).—The vote of the Reichstag to-night in accepting the Allied ultimatum was 221 to 175. Chancellor Wirth, prior to the vote, announced that the government would accept the ultimatum. He asked that the Reichstag give an immediate decision.

New Ministry Completed

The other members of the Cabinet besides Dr. Wirth, are: Gustav Bauer (former Chancellor), Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury; Herr Braun (Centrist), Minister of Economics; Herr Schiffer (Democrat), Minister of Justice; Robert Schmidt (Socialist), Minister of Labor; General Groener (Social-Democrat), Minister of Transportation; Herr Giesberts (Centrist), Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Andreas Hermes (Centrist), Food Controller; Georg Gradnauer (Majority Socialist Deputy for Saxony), Minister of the Interior; Herr Gessler (Democrat), Minister of Defense.

Herr Silberschmidt (Majority Socialist and Labor Leader), Minister of Reconstruction.

Dr. Eduard David, who was first selected as Minister of the Interior, was withdrawn and replaced by Herr Giesberts. There was considerable delay in completing the Cabinet owing to difficulty in finding a man for the Foreign portfolio, which eventually Dr. Wirth assumed.

The Democratic party was not officially represented in the new Cabinet in the first instance, but, in response

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Demands Fixed by London Council Which Germany Now Agrees to Meet

The Allied demands which Germany has decided to accept are:

1. Complete disarmament of Germany's military, naval and aerial forces as called for by the Treaty of Versailles.
2. Trial by the high court at Leipzig of the persons accused by the Allied powers "of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war."
3. Payment within twenty-five days to the Allies of the 1,000,000,000 gold marks due May 1, 1921, under the terms of the treaty.
4. Payment of \$487,000,000 annually to the Allies, in addition to a sum equal to 25 per cent of the value of Germany's exports, until a total of \$33,750,000,000 shall have been paid. In recognition of this total debt Germany shall issue bonds bearing 5 per cent interest, which shall be issued from time to time, some by July 1, some in November, and others as the Reparations Commission directs.

Harvey Pledges Peace Move in Britain Aid in All Good Works

Extends "Full Co-operation of America" as He Reaches London to Take Up Ambassadorial Post

Receives Warm Welcome Greeted by English Officials and Countrymen; Visits the King To-morrow

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, May 10.—Colonel George Harvey, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, arrived at Southampton on the Aquitania this afternoon and reached London this evening. He was welcomed at the docks by representatives of the Embassy here, who accompanied him to London. Officials of the British government and many Americans were at Waterloo station when his train pulled in.

In Southampton the new Ambassador was greeted by city officials, who welcomed him to this country. He replied briefly, assuring them that America was aware of her responsibilities. In an interview on his arrival in London Colonel Harvey said:

"I am directed by my government to extend to you of England the full cooperation of America in all good works."

See New Era at Hand

Official London halls Harvey's coming as marking the beginning of a new era in Anglo-American relations. Interest in the personality of the Ambassador has been completely overruled by reports of development in the European situation were received at the State Department to-day from Ambassador Wallace, the unofficial representative of the American government sitting with the Conference of Ambassadors, and from Roland W. Boyden, who is sitting unofficially with the Reparations Commission. Officials generally expressed satisfaction with the first results from what was characterized as the government's system of diplomatic listening posts.

Charlie Chaplin Burned As Trouserers Catch Fire

LOS ANGELES, May 10.—Charlie Chaplin was painfully but not seriously burned at his motion picture studio here to-day when he fell from an acetylene blow-torch which was part of the "set" in which he was working. His trousers caught fire and he was burned from ankles to waist.

Roads Urge Traffic Toll On Highways

Stop Use as Carriers Unless Self-Sustaining, Kruttschnitt Asks as Senate Inquiry Begins

Wants U. S. Kept Out of Sea Trade

High Operating Expense Blamed on Labor Costs and Government Rule

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, acting under the Cummins resolution, today began its inquiry into the affairs of the railroads of the United States, with special reference to the reasons for high operating expenses. The inquiry promises to be comprehensive and the means of shedding light on many important phases of the transportation problem. On the evidence gathered much may depend as to the maintenance or lowering of the existing rates. Whether legislation to amend the transportation act is seriously needed also is likely to be developed.

The committee had decided to hear first from the railroad executives and under this plan Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was the first witness. After the executives have been heard the committee will obtain the views of representatives of labor, shippers and others interested in improving conditions.

Roads Blame Labor for High Costs

The railroads are, in a sense, on trial with respect to their operating expenses, and realizing this the executives have set about to show that there are substantial reasons for the expenses. At the same time they are seeking to show that the roads are not open justly to attack for the high level of rates. They hope to demonstrate that the heavy outlay for labor costs to enormous increases in labor costs. Representatives of the railroad employees, of the shippers, security holders and state commissions were in the audience to-day when Mr. Kruttschnitt spoke.

Seeking to show how greater labor outgo burdened the roads and that rates were not excessive, Mr. Kruttschnitt said that the cost of labor in 1916 was \$1,468,578,324. Increases upon increases in labor cost have occurred in the mean time. The increase in labor cost in 1920 over 1919 was \$382,446,652. "If the increased scale which became effective retroactively last May had been in force during the whole year of 1920 the wage bill for that year would have been approximately \$3,380,000,000. This is an increase over 1917 (the last year of private operation before the war) of \$2,240,517,858.

Calls Federal Rule Strangulation

"The government, having strangled the railroads into something like bankruptcy, at last removed its hands and let the roads operate on their own. It should have been gradual and started at least twelve years ago. We should bear in mind and circulate widely the President's epigram, 'More business in government and less government in business.'"

Expenses over which the railroads had no control, because of prices fixed either by the government or by general market conditions, were \$1,973,000,000 out of every dollar of operating expenses in 1920.

Going into detail, Mr. Kruttschnitt said that "sixty-four cents out of every dollar of operating expenses in 1920 was paid for materials and supplies at prices fixed by the government."

"Fifteen cents out of every dollar of operating expenses was paid for materials and supplies at prices fixed by the government."

"Three and one-half cents out of every dollar was paid for materials and supplies at prices fixed by the government."

"One and one-half cents out of every dollar was paid for other expenses incurred by the government in the first two months in 1920."

"A total of 82 1/2 cents out of every dollar of operating expenses for 1920 was paid out at prices directly fixed by the government."

"The remainder up to 97 1/2 cents was paid for business expenses, including depreciation, interest, taxes and other expenses not fixed by the government."

Declaring freight rates are not responsible for business depression, Mr. Kruttschnitt said:

"Widespread propaganda is being (Continued on page five)

Aldermen Bill Signed; Invalid, Says Tammany

County Democrats Declare Legal War on Measure Changing Boundaries of New York City Districts

Repassed Despite Mayor

ALBANY, May 10.—Governor Miller today signed the New York City Aldermen reapportionment bill. Immediately County Democrats here announced that the constitutionality of the law would be tested in the courts.

"The law, I am certain, will be pronounced unconstitutional," said Assistant Corporation Counsel Wallin, of New York City, "and the New York County Democratic Committee, which will make the appeal, will cite as one of the principal grounds for asking that the act be held invalid the fact that in 1909 Charles E. Hughes, then Governor, vetoed a bill which had been passed by the Legislature under similar circumstances, then held to be in violation of the state constitution by the then Attorney General, Mr. O'Malley, a view concurred in by Mr. Hughes."

The law makes the boundary lines of the Aldermanic districts in New York City, with the exception of two districts in Brooklyn, conform with the boundaries of the Assembly districts. The significance of this lies in the fact that last fall thirty-two of the sixty-one Assemblymen from New York City were straight Republicans. Under the new reapportionment, unless there is a radical change in the vote on Election Day, Tammany will surely lose control of the Board of Aldermen. Republicans from New York City figure that the best Tammany can hope for is to have four or five Aldermen more than the Republicans. In that event the Socialist minority would have the balance of power.

Returned by the Mayor

The reapportionment bill was passed by the Legislature on March 31. The endorsement on the bill shows that it was "transmitted to the Mayor" on that date. It was repassed by the Legislature on April 16 as not having been returned by the Mayor. The journals of both houses show that the Legislature adjourned on April 16, 1921.

The bill was returned to Governor Miller by Assistant Corporation Counsel Wallin without the approval of Mayor Hylan at 11:45 p. m. April 16. Officially the Legislature had adjourned nearly two hours before. The actual fact was that it did not adjourn until seven hours after the receipt of the bill from the Mayor. The fact, also, and admitted to be the fact, is that the bill was repassed at 2:45 p. m. April 17. This fact was duly recorded by the Democrats at the time, but Speaker Machold ruled that the courts had already passed on a like question, and held that the Legislature was acting within its rights when it fixed the legislative time arbitrarily as it is its custom on adjournment date.

At the hearing before the Governor, (Continued on page ten)

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Brady, whose temporary residence is a police station, and whose permanent residence is at 313 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, snatched into Smollen's billiard parlor late yesterday afternoon. It was deserted at the time, save for Smollen.

Brady, according to what Smollen told the police and what the police told reporters, made inquiries concerning the parlor's cash register that Smollen considered just a little too pointed. He told his visitor at much. Brady, it is said, then dropped his honeyed words and spoke rather harshly. With a hand in his right trousers pocket he suggested that Smollen step back into the wash room and get a glass of water. Smollen, sullen but obedient, was soon out of sight, and Brady, it is said, helped himself to the \$27 that the cash register contained and a pocketful of cigarettes. He proceeded to make himself at home, picking up several billiard balls as he walked about the place. With his hands full of balls he called to Smollen to come out. Out came Smollen's head, and the intruder let balls whizzing past the day manager's head.

Brady then went toward the manager and the manager started toward Brady, coming to the somewhat tardy realization that his visitor was no ordinary customer. Brady, who was unarmed, picked up a billiard cue and whaled Brady several times across the head. Brady worked his way through a maze of tables and let fire with ammunition. Brady's visitor was hit, and the intruder fled. Smollen, in the meantime, had done some collecting himself and started throwing. His aim proved more accurate than that of his intruder and he scored several hits. He would have scored more, it is said, except for the fact that Brady was unwilling to become a permanent target and dashed out of the place with billiard balls flying after him.

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Brady, whose temporary residence is a police station, and whose permanent residence is at 313 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, snatched into Smollen's billiard parlor late yesterday afternoon. It was deserted at the time, save for Smollen.

Brady, according to what Smollen told the police and what the police told reporters, made inquiries concerning the parlor's cash register that Smollen considered just a little too pointed. He told his visitor at much. Brady, it is said, then dropped his honeyed words and spoke rather harshly. With a hand in his right trousers pocket he suggested that Smollen step back into the wash room and get a glass of water. Smollen, sullen but obedient, was soon out of sight, and Brady, it is said, helped himself to the \$27 that the cash register contained and a pocketful of cigarettes. He proceeded to make himself at home, picking up several billiard balls as he walked about the place. With his hands full of balls he called to Smollen to come out. Out came Smollen's head, and the intruder let balls whizzing past the day manager's head.

Brady then went toward the manager and the manager started toward Brady, coming to the somewhat tardy realization that his visitor was no ordinary customer. Brady, who was unarmed, picked up a billiard cue and whaled Brady several times across the head. Brady worked his way through a maze of tables and let fire with ammunition. Brady's visitor was hit, and the intruder fled. Smollen, in the meantime, had done some collecting himself and started throwing. His aim proved more accurate than that of his intruder and he scored several hits. He would have scored more, it is said, except for the fact that Brady was unwilling to become a permanent target and dashed out of the place with billiard balls flying after him.

Smollen yelled "Stop thief!" from a window and other persons yelled it from the street. Patrolman Harry Singer heard enough of the cries to stop and see what was going on. He stopped and he started in pursuit. He caught Brady just as he entered Central Park. Brady's eyes were swollen and his face bruised. The bruises, according to Patrolman Singer, constituted unmistakable evidence of Hugh Smollen's marksmanship.

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